

**Sales at Vendue.**

On every Tuesday and Friday, WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day. All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE BY

CHARLES I. CATLETT,

75 chests Imperial, Hyson, & Young Hyson Teas.

30,000 lbs. prime Green Coffee.

20 pipes and 8 quarter caske Lisbon and Tenerife Wine.

8 hogheads Muscovado Sugar.

2000 lbs. Seine Twine.

50 boxes Mould Candles.

50 do. Spanish Saffers.

8 barrels Pimento.

October 16.

**MUSCOVADO SUGAR.**

About 130,000 lbs. of Muscovado Sugars of a superior quality in casks, weighing from 18 to 23 hundred each, will be sold on generous terms, on application to

James Patton,

or

Marsteller & Young.

March 18.

**LANDING THIS DAY,**

From on board the ship *Almira*, and for sale by the subscriber,

30 hds. Muscovado SUGAR,

59 bags and 3 bls.

**PRIME GREEN COFFEE.**

Jacob Morgan,

Tucker's wharf.

Who will give Cash for good

W. O. hoghead and barrel STAVE & S.

May 1.

**Union College Lottery.**

State of the wheel after the 34th day's drawing.

3 prizes of 25,000 dollars each.

1 10,000

2 2,000

2 of 1000 dolls.

15 500

11 200

18 100

48 50

85 20

27 10

Prize of the Wheel 2500 dolls.

Present price of tickets 25 dollars.

First drawn number 35th day entitled to 25,000 dollars.

R. Gray.

June 12.

**Thirty Dollar Reward**

Will be given for apprehending and securing in jail negro SOLOMON, who was seen lurking about the suburbs of Alexandria this morning; he is of low stature, about twenty years old, and had on an old white hat, brown coat and striped pantaloons a good deal worn. It is supposed he is now in town. All persons are hereby forewarned from harboring or carrying off said negro.

Thomas Hunton.

May 3-8.

**Joseph H. Mandeville,**

HAS JUST RECEIVED & FOR SALE,

20 bales of Cotton.

10 hogheads 3d and 4th proof good West-India Spirits.

20 do. Sugar, various qualities.

10 tierces New Rice.

5 hogheads Molasses.

5 do. Copperas.

2 do. Alum.

60 barrels Whiskey and 30 barrels New-England Rum.

30 chests of Imperial, Young Hyson, and Hyson Skin Teas.

Port, Madeira, Lisbon, Sherry, Mulaga, and Catalonia Wines.

300 barrels of Herrings and Shad.

30 barrels Herring, put up with particular care and salt-petred.

3600 bushels Liverpool and Lisbon Salt, &c.

July 2.

**NOTICE.**

On SATURDAY, the 30th day of June, instant, will be exposed to sale, at the Coffee House in Alexandria, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock, for approved endorsed notes at 60 and 90 days—

A two story *Brick House* and LOT, situate, lying and being upon the south side of Prince street and to the westward of Union street, and bounded as followeth, to wit:—

Beginning upon Prince street at the north west corner of a piece of ground granted by George Gilpin to Michael Madden, 61 feet to the westward of Union street, and running thence westwardly with Prince street & binding thereupon 24 feet, thence southwardly with a line parallel to Water street 44 feet 4 inches, thence eastwardly with a line parallel to Prince street 20 feet, thence with a straight line to the beginning 20 feet—

which piece of ground was sold and conveyed by John Roberts, James Lawason, and Philip G. Marseller unto Abel Willis, and is the premises now in occupation of said Willis, conveyed by said Willis to Daniel McClean, in trust for certain purposes therein named.

DANIEL MCLEAN, Trustee.

June 7.

**JUST RECEIVED,**

8 pipes Northern Gin, first quality.

40 barrels *Russessing* Apples.

For sale by

John G. Ladd.

May 15

**Intending to leave this**

place in a short time for Philadelphia, all persons having claims against me are requested to bring them in for settlement; and those who are indebted to me will please to call and settle their accounts.

Jesse Talbott.

6th mo. 13th.

The Subscriber having purchased the stock of Jesse Talbott, offers for sale, at his shop on Fairfax street, near the corner of King street, a general assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, SPICES, &c. which he can recommend for their purity. A share of the patronage of his friends and the public is respectfully solicited.

Richard H. Little.

6th mo. 21st.

**Orders from the country will**

be executed on moderate terms, and at a short notice. Physicians and family prescriptions put up with accuracy.

R. H. L.

**THOMAS RICHARDS,**

Begs leave to inform his friends and the Public,

THAT he continues to carry on the Tavern, at the sign of Mr. Madison, corner of King and Henry streets, where he will be constantly supplied with the best wines and liquors of every description.

A few boarders will be taken on moderate terms, and will be thankful to those who may please to favor him with their custom.

June 13.

**Twenty Dollars Reward.**

A BSCONDED from my farm at the mouth of Seneca, about the 7th of last month, a man whose name is RALPH, 21 years of age, between a black and yellow color, nearly 6 feet high, very stout made, yellowish eyes looking heavy—he has but little to say. His apparel was oxburg shirt, a negro cotton overjacket and trousers. It is likely he has made away with them and procured other clothing. A free negro man by name Sambo, living on Judge Washington's estate. Mount Vernon, is his father, and it is very probable he is thereabout or in Alexandria, and with little trouble may be found.

The above reward will be given to secure him in Washington City or Alexandria jail.

Thomas Peter.

Georgetown, June 10-12.

**Madder.**

JUST Received, a few hundred pounds of the first quality Madder—And for sale by

BRYAN HAMPSON & CO.

May 10.

**For Rent,**

A CONVENIENT two story frame Dwelling House, situate on Cameron street between St. Asaph and Pitt streets. Apply to

John G. Ladd;

June 22.

**NOW LANDING,**

From on board the ship *John*, capt. Mitchell, and for sale by the subscriber,

10 punchons 3d and 4th proof Antigua Rum

5 hds. Molasses

76 barrels prime Muscovado Sugar

10 barrels Turpentine

15 boxes Sallad Oil.

Newton Keene.

June 13.

**LANDING,**

From on board the *Norfolk Packet* and for sale by the subscriber,

7 hogheads Muscovado Sugar

35 barrels ditto ditto

10 hogheads retailing Molasses

10 boxes Sallad Oil

21 tierces New Rice, and

40 bags Green Coffee.

ALSO IN STORE,

30 hogheads Sugar, different qualities

3 do. Antigua Rum

15 tierces Rice

47 barrels prime Pork

A few half pipes L. P. Tenerife Wine

Cotton in bales

Young Hyson and Hyson Tea in chests

5 kegs Cavendish Tobacco, and

100 bolts English Canvas, No. 1, 2 & 3.

Newton Keene.

May 30.

**NEW MILITARY WORK,**

Just Published and for Sale,

At the Bookstores of R. Gray, and Cotton and Stewart—

PRICE 4 DOLLARS 50 CENTS—

Rules and Regulations for the Field Exercise and Manoeuvres of the French Infantry issued August 1st, 1791; and the Manoeuvres added, which have been since adopted by the emperor Napoleon. Also, the Manoeuvres of the Field Artillery, with Infantry. By Col. Irene Amelot de Lacroix, late Chief of brigade in the French service. In three volumes, the third volume consisting of plates.

The principal part of this work has been translated from French to English, by Lieut. Col. Macdonald, in the service of his Britannic majesty. Col. de Lacroix has not only availed himself of Macdonald's translation, but has retained the principal theories, with which Col. M. has enriched his work, especially his comparison of the French tactics with the Prussian, and the principles of the different nations with the English; because those valuable notes are sufficient for such comparisons, and are in point. Col. De L. has augmented those notes.

The introduction of Col. de Lacroix' works will direct the attention of the young Americans to the study of learned tactics, the result of experience, and enable them to obtain the precision desirable in the warrior, for they must be convinced that a good officer forms a good soldier, and that the experience of ages has demonstrated, that the soldier will perform his duty correctly, when he is well commanded.

At the end of the second volume of this work, Col. De Lacroix has added the manoeuvres of the field artillery with the infantry, according to the French principles. It is not necessary to lavish praises on the advantage of moving this thundering arm with the same facility and celerity as the line. Europe is now convinced and confesses it. He has added Plates, which demonstrate those manoeuvres so essential to the great operations of war, and which will enable officers to execute them.

Col. de Lacroix has judged it also expedient to add to this book some new adopted manoeuvres, which have been put in practice to great advantage in the face of an enemy. To enhance the value of this work is the only motive could induce him to augment its size.

June 9.

**LIBBY & CARNE**

Have received, per Captain Hand,

A QUANTITY of grass & grain scythes, scythe stones, looking glasses & spades—

By other conveyances, Dutch scythes, straw knives, bar lead and window glass in boxes 8 by 10, tin plate in boxes, and a general assortment of castings—They are in daily expectation of receiving a general and extensive assortment of hardware, cutlery and saddlery from England—they have arrived in this country.

They have as usual, bar, hoop and sheet iron, nail rods, gunpowder, shot, blistered and Crowley steel, cut nails, wrought ditto and spikes, wool and cotton cards, Morocco skins of various colors.

June 22.



**E. GILMAN,**

Has just received from Charleston,

34 Bales Cotton (real Merino.)

57 Tierces new Rice.

32 Bales Carolina Ground Nuts.

AND FROM NEW YORK,

A handsome assortment of Ladies Morocco Shoes.

IN STORE,

5 Barrels India Alum—a variety of and dlers' excellent cut tacks, Trunks & Shoes.

June 22.

**Sail Cloth.**

Just received and for Sale,

32 bolts of first quality Russia and Ravens DUCK.

ON HAND,

A few bolts heavy Ravens Duck.

ALSO,

Several barrels good retailing SUGARS.

G. Coleman.

June 22.

**Having a desire to decline the**

business of Store Keeping at Occoquan, we wish to dispose of the present small Stock of

GOODS

on hand, to a person who would be willing and more able to keep a store well assorted than ourselves, and who would do business on a scale sufficiently extensive for their interest, and to do justice to so valuable a situation.

We will also Sell or Rent,

that valuable and convenient Brick Store-House and Wharf we at present occupy, being calculated for a store and counting room upon the first floor, and for a family upon the second floor, with an excellent dry cellar under the whole building, together with a brick kitchen adjoining. This stand has probably been equal to any in Virginia for the sale of both Dry Goods and Groceries; and if the present growing crops of grain should be realized equal to its present appearance, there is no doubt but this stand will be equal to former times, as we propose to keep up a constant cash market for wheat, and will probably buy 70 to 80,000 bushels.

Ellicot, Campbell & Wheeler.

Occoquan, June 22.

**TUITION.**

THE subscriber continues to teach the French Language at his residence corner of Prince and Royal streets. Ladies and gentlemen will be waited on at their places of abode at such hours as they may appoint. Terms of tuition may be known by applying to him.

John Frignet.

N.B. The French translated into English the English into French.

April

**CHARLES BENNETT**

HAS REMOVED to the brick dwelling on Columbus street, a few doors south of King street where he offers for sale the balance of his stock of Goods on the most reduced terms and on a liberal credit. They consist of Chintzes and Calicoes, a few tambooured and plain Muslins, Flax, Buttons, thread and cotton Laces and Edgings, black Lace Veils and Laces, silk Gloves and Mitts, Silk Nankeens, Wool Hats, 35 bags Coffee of a good quality. He gives Cash for Tobacco and Alexandria and Potomac Bank Stock.

June 7.

**Twenty Dollars Reward,**

Will be paid to any person who will deliver to me in Madison county,

Negro B I L L Y,

WHO eloped on the 24th of last month. He is a likely fellow, about 30 years of age, 5 feet eight or nine inches high, is remarkably straight, and has a scar on one of his cheeks, I believe the left, occasioned by a cat; he is a cooper by trade, and served his apprenticeship at the Occoquan Mills, and was purchased some years ago by Mr. Thor. Richards, of a Mrs. Waggoner, who lived in the neighborhood of that place. He was seen eight days ago on his way to Alexandria, where he said he was going to get employment. I think it highly probable he may be found in the neighborhood of the above Mills.

John B. Noe.

April 22.



Alexandria Daily Gazette,  
COMMERCIAL & POLITICAL.

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SAMUEL SNOWDEN,  
Royal-street, Alexandria.

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Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

SATURDAY, JUNE 20.

THE OLD SOLDIER.

From Fox's Poems of Achmed Ardebelti.

REST awhile, disabled soldier!  
Here some short refreshment take;  
'Tis not fit thou travel further,  
Sure thy wearied limbs must ache.

Many a rude and rough encounter  
Has thy dauntless breast withstood;  
Mark'd with scars, thy pallid features  
Tell me thou hast lost much blood.

Well I know the various hardships  
Soldiers brave are doom'd to share;  
Oft unheeded by commanders,  
Who a different burden bear.

I have led to dreadful combat  
Troops that nobly scorn'd to yield;  
While the OTZBEK's savage numbers  
Vainly strove to gain the field.

Grateful still do I remember  
Wounded, sinking amidst the foe,  
One much like thee, gallant soldier!  
Sav'd me from the threaten'd blow.

Smote the ones that raised the sabre,  
Ruthless aim'd against my life;  
Bore me fainting from the conflict—  
Then resum'd the work of strife.

Never could I find the warrior,  
Who thus nobly succor'd me;  
But if I mistake not, Soldier,  
Thy bold visage, thou art he!

Valiant Leader of the faithful!  
Much I joy, this day to find thee;  
That the efforts of my duty  
Saved thee from the raging foe.

In that day of dreadful slaughter  
Many a valiant Moslem fell;  
This *sait-nume*, then thou gavest me,  
Mark'd the fatal hour too well.

Three long years have follow'd mournful,  
Since recovering from my wounds,  
Home I sought—but home I found not:  
Fate had run his gloomy rounds.

Love my soul had long united  
To a kind and gentle fair;  
And one pledge of fond affection  
Rais'd our hopes, and claim'd our care.

But, alas! life's fair prospects  
Pass like summer clouds away.  
What is permanent around us?  
Who can claim the coming day?

Grief, that flow'd from fatal tidings,  
Led my sweet love to the tomb;  
And the darling boy was quickly  
Hurried to some unknown doom.

Thus afflicted, still I wander  
With an almost broken heart;  
Sorrow more than wounds o'erwhelms me,  
Doubt still points afflictions dart.

What though poverty assail me,  
Strength destroy'd, and spirits fled;  
Could I hear my boy were living,  
Joy would raise my drooping head.

Raise it then, long-suffering Soldier,  
Falsehood shall not here beguile;  
Heaven ordains the sun of fortune  
On thy opening views to smile.

Gratitude, of gold unsparing,  
Bids thy wants exist no more.  
Cease to sigh—a few short moments  
Shall thy long lost child restore.

Not a little vagrant idler,  
But endued with worth and sense;  
Well instructed—grateful for it:  
He thy love shall recompense.

Gracious Allah! cried the Soldier,  
I am rais'd to life again.  
Worldly glories fleet like shadows,  
Good deeds ever more remain.

\* A watch, or pocket-dial.

Bank Stock.

CASH will be given for several  
Shares of Alexandria and Potomac Bank  
Stock. Apply to

June 20.

The Printer.  
d7c

CURIOUS CORRESPONDENCE.

[From the London National Register.]

We are assured that the following very curious correspondence is genuine.

Correspondence between the Secretary of the  
Society for the suppression of vice, and  
some young ladies.

(A COPY.)

No. 9, Vigo Lane, Piccadilly,  
May 28, 1869.

YOUNG LADIES,

(Peace be among you.)

I am directed by one of the Worshipful  
Governors of the Society for the suppression  
of Vice, to intimate to you that he had  
the pain to witness one of your wilfully and  
unnecessarily profaning the Holy Sabbath,  
at the hour of three yesterday, by working  
at her needle, in the window of your apart-  
ment, thereby breaking the Commandments  
of God Almighty, and setting an evil ex-  
ample to others to do so likewise; it is one  
Commandment to keep holy the Sabbath;  
it is another not to steal—you think it sin-  
ful to steal, and why is it not sinful to break  
the Sabbath? The first Commandment is  
from God as well as the last. Then "go  
thy way and sin no more, and thy sin shall  
be forgiven thee." This much from the  
Governor.

I would now say a few words to you  
from myself—"God made man upright,  
but he hath found out many inventions;"—  
and "God made man after his own image;"  
but not to be squeezed into the figure of a  
spider or a wasp, as if the head and tail had  
no connexion with each other: put away  
your corselets, and your whalebones, and  
your iron busks, and your double laces;  
they are abomination to the Lord; they are  
the ruin of his handy work. If you would  
be beautiful, be what you are; shaped by  
the hand of the Creator of the Universe,  
who hath made the Angels as he made you,  
perfect in symmetry, after the express  
image of his own person. Angels do not  
wear corselets, neither do they gird their  
loins: they do not wear their stomachs in  
their mouths, nor their bowels in their san-  
dals: but "grace is in all their steps, Hea-  
ven in their eyes, in all their gestures dig-  
nity and love." This was said of the Pa-  
ren; Mother; but then she wore no corse-  
lets. Whatever is natural is beautiful, and  
whatever is beautiful is lovely. Do not  
spurn this advice, which would teach you  
to be good and to be beautiful. "Angels  
are happier than men, because they are bet-  
ter."

Praying to God, that this admonition  
may prove salutary,

I am Ladies, faithfully,

Your fellow laborer in the vineyard,  
SAMUEL THACKERY,  
Secretary to the Society for the  
Suppression of Vice.

To Young Ladies, names unknown.

THE ANSWER.

TO THE GOVERNOR.

In answer to yours, I inform you we are  
Jewesses, and keep our Sabbath the day  
(God) appointed holy—by working when  
you choose to rest, we commit no sin;  
therefore in that respect, have none to be  
forgiven. Should you be unacquainted  
with the Jewish Law, I beg leave to refer  
you to the Bible; if then unable to satisfy  
yourself, my father is a Hebrew teacher,  
and capable of giving you any information  
relative to our religion, or your own. I  
am sincerely sorry you should be uneasy  
respecting the preservation of our souls; as,  
I assure you, we are well acquainted with  
the Commandments, and not only observe  
the one, included in the Ten commanded  
to all nations, but six hundred and thir-  
teen; be therefore perfectly happy on our  
account; we sacredly perform the tenets of  
our religion, consequently our conscience  
must be perfectly at rest.

TO THE SECRETARY.

Had you confined yourself to religion,  
ignorance of the Jewish law might have  
been considered a sufficient excuse for your  
unnecessary letter; still I cannot help think-  
ing, that the Governor and Secretary of a  
religious order might better have employed  
themselves than gazing in the apartments  
of ladies; as gentlemen, politeness should  
have taught them better. Respecting the  
dress now worn by ladies, it is certainly a  
curious subject for a Divine; still it re-  
quires an answer. Permit me to say, you  
cannot be perfectly correct in your observa-  
tions, as corselets form no part of a fe-  
male's attire; however, examine your dic-  
tionary, and you will not only perceive  
your error in that part of your letter, but in  
several others, as you doubtless retain a  
copy. Iron busks, we have never seen,  
therefore never worn; as for double laces,  
be assured we have a very large family, and

did it sufficiently expensive to purchase  
single ones. Your next observation we pass  
over in silence, it not being a subject suffi-  
ciently delicate for a lady to reply to; your  
compliment we shall most assuredly ac-  
cept, not allowing ourselves for one mo-  
ment to suppose a divine would flatter.—  
The passages you have quoted from Mil-  
ton, we think are extremely beautiful—  
but not at all applicable to the subject in  
question. Nobody, I assure you, admires  
Eve more than we do; still you must agree  
with us, that the fashion has so much alter-  
ed since she graced this terrestrial sphere,  
that it would be utterly impossible to accept  
her as a pattern for dress. Permit me to  
give you a little advice, in return for yours.  
Make yourself better acquainted with that  
lady's costume; then reflect, ere you ad-  
vise females to attire only as she did, whe-  
ther or no, in the present enlightened age,  
your doctrine would not be considered as  
erroneous. One observation more—Sup-  
posing it had been a family, who had so  
acted through necessity, as we are not to  
judge by the external appearance, does your  
society, in the suppression of vice, relieve  
the cause from whence it proceeds? With  
all due veneration, we beg leave to sub-  
scribe ourselves,

Yours, with the greatest respect,

From the Federal Republican.

ARMINIUS,  
No. VI.

The National Intelligencer dwells with  
much earnestness on the offence committed  
by Britain in declining immediately to send  
out another minister; and, by way of ag-  
gravation, adds that this "was promised."  
When, by whom, and to whom was this  
promise made? Until these questions be  
satisfactorily answered, Mr. Smith must be  
considered as alleging a fact which has no  
existence, for the unworthy purpose of di-  
recting against one nation, that resentment,  
which accumulated injuries and unparallel-  
led indignities ought long since to have roused  
against another.

But ought surprise to be excited, or in-  
dignation to be felt, that some hesitation  
takes place in the British cabinet respect-  
ing the appointment of a successor to Mr.  
Jackson?

The impression obviously made on that  
cabinet by the correspondence between Mr.  
Smith and Mr. Jackson, and by the event  
in which that correspondence terminated,  
is, that the whole transaction demonstrates  
an unwillingness on the part of the United  
States to make any practicable arrangement  
with England, and is deficient in that de-  
corous respect, which friendly and inde-  
pendent nations are accustomed to receive  
from and pay to each other, and which  
Britain would not fail in paying to the U.  
States. While that government retained  
these impressions, a successor to the recall-  
ed minister could not be appointed, until  
some foundation should be given for the ex-  
pectation that he would be received more  
favorably than his predecessor. While that  
spirit is retained, which is now breathed in  
the National Intelligencer, there is too  
much reason to apprehend that the mission  
of a new minister would produce no benefi-  
cial effects, and might tend still further to  
embroil the two nations. The same haugh-  
ty demands which were made on Mr. Jack-  
son, might be repeated in the same haugh-  
ty style, and the same consequences might  
follow. So long as this is to be expected  
by England, prudence & self respect com-  
mand her to pause, and to wait for some  
indications of a less hostile temper. These  
may be given through our minister in Lon-  
don, and through him may satisfactory ar-  
rangements be made.

But the sentiments communicated thro'  
the National Intelligencer, demonstrate,  
that we cannot yet prevail on ourselves to  
negotiate with England on the footing of  
equality. It would seem to be the opinion  
of that party, to which our destinies are  
unhappily confided, that the intercourse  
between nations must resemble that, which  
takes place between master and slave; and  
that we may assume towards England, that  
style of haughty superiority, which we al-  
low to France. That these pretensions are  
resisted, and that England claims to rank  
as an equal, wounds the pride of democra-  
cy much more deeply than all the degrad-  
ing insults, which openly accompany the  
injuries inflicted on us by the disposer of  
the "two Americas." An attention to the  
National Intelligencer will justify these ob-  
servations.

The object of the remark now under re-  
view, is to keep alive the resentments of  
the United States against England, by pre-  
serving to the American people fresh causes  
for irritation. Examine those causes.

Does she, like France, seize and confis-  
cate our property trusted to her ports in

that confidence, which peace and treating  
subsisting at the time inspire?

No. Our property is as safe in her ports  
as in her own. She re-enters it when  
made prize by the French, and restores it  
on the usual terms.

Does she, in the impetuous style of a mis-  
ter, order us to embark in wars entered in  
to for the purpose of carrying chains and  
conquest over the globe, and tell us, in  
terms, that on our disobedient obedience to  
this humiliating order depends the short  
respite of hostility, which may reveal our  
sublimation?

No. This is the prerogative of France.  
That France whose further aggrandizement  
is to be effected at the expense of our  
treasure, our blood and our liberties.

What, then, are the offences, which are  
to decide our sense of these enormities, and  
by all turning our resentment against Eng-  
land, arrange us on the side of her enemy?

They are that there is not still "another  
minister sent out;" that there is not autho-  
rity given still further "to account for the  
disavowal of the arrangement with Mr. Er-  
skine;" that instead of making fresh pro-  
positions, we are told "his majesty is re-  
ady to receive any communication the Unit-  
ed States may think proper to make;" that  
"the outrage on the Chesapeake is still  
wholly unatoned for," and not even on this  
subject is any new proposition made.

Gracious Heaven! while rapine lords it  
over the world, and tyranny is binding in  
chains of adamant the nations of the earth;  
while America despoiled of her home and  
her wealth is listening to the clanking of  
those chains, which are prepared for her-  
self; is it possible, that these points of  
false punctilio can be magnified into objects  
of sufficient importance to divert her at-  
tention from the danger which threatens her  
independence, and from the indignities  
which have already so deeply wounded her  
honor? Can our infatuation be so total?  
Young as we are, can Providence already  
have rendered us insane for the purpose of  
destruction?

First, let us view these pretended wrongs  
with the eye of reason.

Respecting the delay which may attend  
the mission of another minister, nothing  
more need be urged. On the circumstan-  
ces under which Mr. Erskine's convention  
was negotiated, enough has been said to  
satisfy every reflecting mind, that common  
prudence would direct us to permit that  
transaction to glide into oblivion. An ad-  
ministration, not predetermined to keep al-  
ive subjects of controversy, and perpetually  
to oppose some preliminary obstacle to a  
candid discussion of questions really im-  
portant, could never press this point further  
than it has already been pressed. It will  
be recollected, that this convention was  
made, and is known to be made in direct  
opposition to the most positive instructions,  
by a person having no authority to make it.  
It is known that on its reception in  
England, the British secretary of state im-  
mediately waited on the American minis-  
ter, and informed him, that the convention  
would be disavowed because it had not been  
authorised, and was against positive in-  
structions which were then read to him.  
That the British minister, then at Wash-  
ington was instructed to make the same  
communications to the American govern-  
ment; and that his successor did actually  
make them.

When these facts are considered, can it  
be seriously demanded of the U.  
States, that these explanations are not re-  
peated? Have we a right to require of the  
British government still further "to ac-  
count for the disavowal of this arrange-  
ment?" Ought this "account" to be the indis-  
pensable preliminary to any further discus-  
sion?

But it is added, instead of making pro-  
positions, his majesty has declared "his  
readiness to receive any communication,"  
which the government of the United States  
may think proper to make.

When between two equal nations, a sub-  
ject of difference exists, neither has a right  
to demand from the other greater advan-  
ces than it is itself willing to make. Neither  
has a right to expect in sullen silence, as  
the other shall continue to repeat proposi-  
tions; objections to particular claims are to  
be amicably stated, and some substitutes  
for them to be suggested. Thus by de-  
veloping the views and intentions of each  
party, they discern the ground on which it  
is practicable to meet, and if it be deemed  
for their mutual interest, they take that  
ground. Such is the usage of nations.

In the present case, in consequence of  
some informal communication, by the heads  
of departments to Mr. Erskine, certain  
propositions were made to the American  
government in the form of instructions,  
which that gentleman was authorised to lay  
before our administration. An arrange-  
ment made in direct opposition to these in-



Instructions, was disavowed, and upon its disavowal, the original instructions were shown to our minister in London. Upon this occasion, a conversation took place, which unquestionably was intended for our government, and which was of course detailed in the letters of Mr. Pinkney to the department of state. In this conversation, the British minister recedes from the instructions given to Mr. Erskine, and declares, in terms not to be misunderstood, that his government is willing to revoke its orders as to the U. S. on the sole condition that the U. S. will stipulate to continue their opposition to the decrees of France, until they shall be repealed. This then is an informal proposition on the part of England, which is as well understood as if made in form. If it be acceptable to the U. States, we may find some means of signifying our assent to it. If it is not acceptable, the formal proposition would be useless. We know well that England, in the present state of the world, can concede nothing further; and we ought not to ask it. Indeed, even this is a demand of mere punctilio. The fate of our vessels sailing to Holland under the convention of Mr. Erskine; the fate of our vessels found in the ports of France and of her dependent states, would warn us, if experience could warn us, not again to trust our property within the grasp of a tyrant, who is governed by no principle, and who acknowledges no other law than his own will.

These communications, made thro' Mr. Pinkney, were in substance propositions submitted to the consideration of the American government. If, with any modifications, they would be acceptable, a nation inclined to accommodation, instead of waiting in haughty reserve till the opposite party should find out and propose those modifications, would itself suggest them. Still more apparently unjust is the complaint respecting the Chesapeake. It cannot be forgotten that this outrage was the act of Admiral Berkley, not of his government; that it was immediately disavowed in the most public manner, and a willingness declared to make every proper reparation; that a special and solemn embassy was deputed to make this reparation; and that through our own fault it has not yet been received.

But passing over these essential considerations, the conclusive answer to this complaint remains yet to be given. Mr. Jackson did in express terms, by the authority of his government, offer the reparation which that government deemed adequate to the occasion. To this offer no answer of any kind has been returned. It is still under consideration. With what decency can it be suggested that America has reason to be offended because a reply to a request for the recall of a minister does not contain a new proposition on this subject? or because a new proposition is not made in any other form, while that already tendered remains without an answer? How immovable must be the prejudice of the mind, which can compare the conduct of England on these subjects with that of France, and then deliberately attempt to keep up the resentment of his country against the former? How prepared must it be for the yoke of the latter?

ARMINIUS.

### BATH-HOUSE.

THE subscriber begs leave to acquaint his friends and the public, that he has fitted up, at RURAL FELICITY,

#### A Warm & Cold Bath,

which is ready for use THIS DAY. He will also have ready, in three weeks, a SHOWER and PLUNGE BATH.

These eminent restoratives of health, from their retired situation, and the pains and expense taken to render them perfectly agreeable, he flatters himself need only be inspected, to become a fashionable resort.

Frederick Shuck.

June 20.

eo3t

### Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, April 22, 1810, from the subscriber living near Montgomery Court House, Maryland a black fellow named TOM, but I make no doubt but he will change his name; he is 21 or 22 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, chesty made, he has a scar on his forehead and a scar on his right foot between his toes, his fore teeth stand wide. He took with him a black and white spotted dog. Whoever takes up said fellow and secures him so that I get him again shall receive the above reward.

Thomas Claggett.

N. B. Masters of vessels and others are cautioned against harboring or carrying off said fellow.

June 9.

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## Alexandria Daily Gazette.

SATURDAY, JUNE 23.

**The next President.**—Who is to be our next President? Armstrong, say some of our democrats—Madison, say others. Aye, but, rejoins the first—there are great hopes of Madison's dying before another election can come on, and in that case, *volens volens*, Armstrong must be the man! Yes, so it is, Americans can be found at this day, who are willing to put in that chair, which Washington once filled, a man who endeavored by his writings and intrigue to destroy what the father of his country had done.

The "Liberty of the Seas" is at length fully established, the ravings of Duane and Irvine, are no longer useful; Bonaparte has written a commentary upon the doctrine, much more forcible than any thing they can say on the subject; but still they will rave on; their hatred to England blinds them to every American feeling; let them beware; the day is fast approaching, when the American people will no longer suffer a horde of foreign renegades to brow beat and bully them into measures subversive of the vital interests of the nation.

**Extract of a letter from Hamburg, dated April 13, received at Philadelphia.**

"We confirm our last respects of the 5th Dec. The sentiments we expressed at the time, regarding the unwarrantable measures adopted by Denmark towards the American property, have since been realized, and the whole of it released from sequestration. The first accounts reaching you must necessarily have caused much uneasiness to those interested in this trade; fortunately your consignment per the Betsey had been previously realized at favorable prices. Since the opening of the navigation there have been considerable arrivals at Tonningen from the United States. Prices of sugar and cotton continue to hold out encouragement for speculation. White-Havannas are selling at Altona from 28 to 33, brown 22 to 24, Georgia cotton 40, New Orleans 42. On the other hand coffee has experienced a considerable depression, and does not offer a flattering result. Ordinary is selling at 13 1/2, finer qualities in proportion.

"The quantity which has been imported, is of such magnitude that it will require a good deal of time before it can be expected to be realized, notwithstanding the facilities which have of late been granted of exporting it to friendly ports in the Baltic, as a very great part of the purchases that have been made, continue locked up in Holstein. Many of our speculators are already so deeply engaged in this article, that notwithstanding the completion of our present prices, they do not for a moment wish to engage deeper until they have realized a part of their old purchases at high prices. We have nothing to communicate respecting the political situation of our Holstein ports. They continue friendly to the American commerce; and we see no reason to change the opinion we entertained of the security of new arrivals; those which have lately taken place have been freely admitted after examination; and although the restriction to which the forwarding of goods have been subjected, have caused a good deal of alarm, we do not participate in the nervousness entertained by many Holsteiners is the pivot on which the great mass of continental importations turns, it consequently becomes the point to which the eyes of all our speculators are turned.

"The object of our late exertions has been to organize some outlets into the Baltic, sufficiently important to keep pace with the expected arrivals; and the arrangements we have made, will, we flatter ourselves, in a great measure, answer the desired purpose. We shall take the liberty of communicating to you from time to time the state of our market."

A gentleman from Havana, has favored us with papers of that place to the 2d inst. from which we have made a few translations for this day's Gazette. We also understand from him, that it was uncommonly sickly in the port of Havana, attended with great mortality.—Phil. Gaz.

[Translated for this Gazette.]

Mexico, April 26, 1810.


The faithful city of Mexico, in conjunction with the illustrious vice king, gave yesterday a signal proof of their energy, and the contempt in which they hold the vile efforts of the detestable Joseph Bonaparte, to subvert our royal minds. During the last week, and while the faithful were celebrating the mystery of our redemption, and imploring at the foot of the altar assistance in these trying times, there fell into the hands of the government, through an act of Divine Providence, a number of proclamations which the infamous Joseph Bonaparte had sent to America by faithless emissaries, equally ignorant as himself.

These proclamations abounding with promises, threats, foolishness, perfidy & brutality, met the reception they justly merited, it being ordered that they should be committed to the flames, which was done yesterday morning, with all the solemnity usual in cases of flagrant delinquency.

The portrait of our beloved and legitimate sovereign Ferdinand VII. was elevated in the grand square, in front of which was constructed a pyramid where in the presence of a notary and constables of the court, the public executioner set fire to the despicable and indecent proclamation of the Quixotic king.

The whole square was lined with troops of cavalry and infantry; and a concourse of at least a hundred thousand persons filling the vast extent of this square, the tops of houses, steeples and balconies, who had united to pronounce the public anathemas with which a religious and faithful nation condemns in its heart a tyrannical usurper, who in his dreams thinks it his. Destruction to the Bonapartes and live Ferdinand VII. resounded through the air at the moment the vile proclamations were thrown into the fire—this was the general voice which like a torrent shook off his throne the Demon of rebellion and discord, and hurled him to destruction.

After this ceremony finished, there appeared a proclamation of the vice king, calling upon all good citizens who should have or know of any of these seditious papers, to give immediate notice to the civil authority on pain of amercing.



### SHIP NEWS.

Port of Alexandria.

ENTERED,  
Schr. Eliza and Susan, Carravan—sundries, to Newton Keene.

CLEARED,  
Schr. Reliance, Hawes, Boston—by Fax on, Metcalf & Co.

**AN ACT**  
Confining to certain wards the appropriation of taxes collected for local purposes.

WHEREAS it is provided by a law of the United States to amend the charter of Alexandria, "That none of the taxes or the valuation of real property collected in the northern district, shall be expended in regulating, or filling up, or paving, or repairing of the streets, or sinking of wells, or building of bridges in the southern district; that all monies to be expended upon the aforesaid improvements in either district shall be raised by an assessment on the valuation of real property in such district respectively—therefore as it may be of general utility to confine the application of certain taxes to their respective wards.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Common Council of Alexandria, That none of the taxes on the valuation of real property which shall be hereafter collected in the first ward shall be expended in regulating or filling up, or repairing of the streets, or sinking of wells, or building of bridges, in either the second, third, or fourth wards; nor shall the like taxes collected in the second ward, be expended in like improvements in either the first, third, or fourth wards: nor shall the taxes on the valuation of real property which shall hereafter be collected in the third ward, be expended in regulating or filling up, or paving or repairing of the streets or sinking of wells, or building of bridges in either the first, second, or fourth wards: nor shall the like taxes collected in the fourth ward be expended in the like

improvements in either the first, second, or third wards: but all the monies to be expended upon the aforesaid improvements, and upon so other in either ward shall be raised by an assessment on the valuation of real property in each ward respectively.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the assessors and other public officers to keep the accounts of each ward separate and distinct in regard to the assessment for the aforesaid local purposes, as well as all other subjects of taxation.

Sec. 3. This act shall be in force from and after the passing thereof. Every act coming within the purview hereof, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Passed in Common Council June 19, 1810.

Joseph Dean, President

Of the Common Council.

Examined and approved this 23d day of June, 1810.

William Herbert, Mayor.

Attest,

ADAM LYNN, c. c.

Palmer's Packet sails for Norfolk on Sunday next.

### Public Notice.

THE subscribers have taken out letters of administration on the estate of ROBERT CARTER, deceased, in the state of Virginia—those who have claims against the estate will please exhibit them for settlement, and those who are indebted to it will pay without delay.

Charles Tyler, Jr.

Near Centreville,

Richard H. Henderford,

Leesburg,

June 23.

eo12t.

### Valuable Farm for Sale.

I WILL sell the TRACT OF LAND on which I resided the last year, called "Buzard's Island," lying on Patuxent river, in Calvert county and nearly opposite to Benedict; containing by estimation seven hundred three and one quarter acres of as fertile land as can be found in the state of Maryland, one third of which is in wood and very heavily timbered, and as well watered for the convenience of stock as any tract of its size in the state.

The arable part of this plantation is level and most of it covered with oyster shells and is divided into three fields each of which will produce two hundred barrels of corn, with a reserve of prime Tobacco land sufficient to grow fifty hogheads of Tobacco annually, and with very little labor more mow may be reclaimed than will be found sufficient. No land can be better adapted to the growth of corn, tobacco and wheat, and few plantations hold out stronger inducements to stimulate an industrious man. It binds for a considerable distance on the river and lies nearly in a square.

Fish, oysters and wild fowl, are to be had at all times: Stock of every description, particularly sheep, thrives and improves wonderfully when removed to this land, a convincing proof of the nutritious quality of the grass which it produces in great abundance. The improvements are sufficient to accommodate a small family. A more particular description is not necessary, as a purchaser will naturally view the premises. The above estate is now under a tenement of one thousand dollars per annum. Terms accommodating, and made known by application to Walter W. H. arwood, merchant, Upper Marlboro' Prince George County, or to the subscriber who is in Alexandria.

Richard W. Harwood,

June 23.

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### FOR SALE.

THE HOUSES and LOTS at the corner of Duke and Royal streets, late the property of Eliza Jannery. Also, a half acre LOT at the corner of Cameron and Henry streets—on very liberal terms.

Richard M. Scott, Trustee.

For creditors of E. J.

May 23

2av

### Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given. That the subscriber has taken out letters of administration, in the County Court of Fairfax, on the estate of Obediah Garnett, deceased: All persons having claims against the said estate, either as creditors or distributees thereof, are requested to make them known to the subscriber, living near the Great Falls of Potomac.

John S. Cartwright,

Adm'r of O. Garnett, dec'd.

May 23.

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Two elegant Eight-day Clocks, just received,

And for sale by

Anthony P. Gover.

6th mo. 14th.

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